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LATIN SCHOOL REGISTER

A MONTHLY SCHOOL JOURNAL

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
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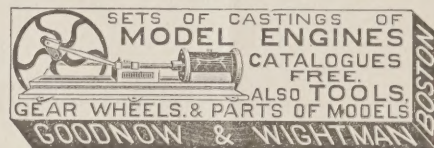
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LATIN SCHOOL REGISTER.

VOL. IX.

BOSTON, JANUARY, 1890.

No. 5.

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EDITOR'S DESK.

We have at length returned from our Christmas vacation, and have about reached the half-way point of the school year. As we look back over the last five months, we fear that many realize that they have not improved every opportunity for completely mastering their studies. For such ones the next two months are about the most important in the whole school year. For every one they are a splendid time for picking up any lost threads in the work of the past months, and for beginning the work of the second half with great thoroughness. We are more and more convinced that it is seldom the brilliant, but careless, boy that succeeds in the end, but the careful boy that studiously learns each day's lesson and does not neglect his school duties for the sake of mere pleasure.

The fall months are not always the best for study, on account of the foot-ball and other games that necessarily take time from other things. It is also difficult to do the best work in the spring, because of the lassitude that most persons feel, and the distracting influence of base-ball, tennis, etc. The winter months are, therefore, peculiarly adapted to study. We should not, however, ever neglect outdoor exercise, for without it no permanent success is ever possible. A strong mind needs to have back of it a strong body. Let us then resolve to do such good work the coming

two months that we shall be better able, when warm weather comes, to spend more time out of doors.

We desire to call especial attention to the paragraph in the article in our last number entitled "Boys of the B. L. S." in which the writer took a stand for higher scholarship in our school. We know that there are in every class faithful boys that, despite all their efforts, barely keep their marks up to the passable point, 50 per cent. For such we have no word of reproof, although we think it would often be better for them and for the whole class, if they should drop back a class. But the largest number of those who are hardly passable could easily, if they should put forth a little extra effort, bring up their marks to 60 per cent, or even more. Not only are they doing themselves great injustice by their lack of ambition in their studies—an injustice that they will appreciate in after life—but they are doing a great wrong to their classmates. We fear they do not realize how much even one backward boy can hold back a whole class. There is no reason why the classes should not do much better work, if the members would only take more interest in their studies.

It has been suggested that this trouble might be remedied by raising the passable per cent from 50 to 60. We confess that we are somewhat doubtful as to the expediency of this plan. It is undeniably true that, owing to our system of marking, it is much harder to obtain 50 per cent in our school than to get 60 per cent in others. Still, we think something ought to be done to raise the standard of scholarship. Let the whole tone of the school be raised until it shall be felt that good scholarship is expected of all.

A word to the lower classes. The lack of success of members of the upper classes is often, if not usually, due to neglect of lessons in the lower classes. We know from experience that it is very hard, if not impossible, to make up for neglect in the elements of any branch of learning. If you want to succeed, as every one certainly does, it is necessary for you to lay the foundations of success by learning thoroughly the elements of all studies. A celebrated writer has said, "The only genius that makes itself felt in the world is the genius for taking infinite pains in little things."

We have received fresh proof that the course of declamation in our school is very beneficial. Our Harvard correspondent calls attention to the fact, that during the seven years from 1884-90 the class orator at Harvard has for *five* years been a graduate of the Boston Latin School. What is more convincing as to the advantages of our system of declamation than this? As we said at the beginning of the year, there should be even greater interest taken in declamation than has been taken in past years. Every pupil should strive to become accustomed to speaking in public, for this power will be of incalculable help in after years.

The editors of the REGISTER do not hold themselves responsible for the sentiments expressed in contributed articles. They hope, therefore, the contributors will be careful to avoid personalities, or anything that can in any way injure the feelings of others.

Once more the editors feel obliged to print a request for contributions. Those outside cannot realize how much matter it takes for a single issue of the paper. We have received so far very few contributions from outsiders. We need many more. Who will help us?

We wish to record in the REGISTER any news items in regard to past or present pupils

or teachers. We have said this so many times, that it is becoming an "old story." But as long as the want remains, we must continue to say it. If you are tired of hearing this, please put an end to the necessity of such statements by sending us news items.

MILITARY DRILL.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE PAPER PRESENTED AT
THE CONVENTION IN THE INTERESTS OF
PHYSICAL CULTURE.

BY GEN. HOBART MOORE.

Gen. Hobart Moore, instructor in military drill in the public schools, said that military drill as a system of physical exercise has been in use in the high schools in Boston for a period of over 25 years, during which time many discussions have arisen and a mass of testimony has been received from physicians and others acknowledging the physical and moral benefits derived from the system. When first introduced into the schools the pupils were few in number. Today over 1500 boys receive instruction in this department. While the tactics and discipline of the army of the United States is very closely followed, modifications have been found necessary to make the drill conformable to the size and age of the pupils. On the other hand the movements presented by the authority have been somewhat extended in order to make a more perfect system of physical exercise, movements in the manual of arms have been added to equalize the exercise of the muscles on both sides of the body, so that now the movement of the piece from one position to another affords a great variety of exercise, and particularly brings into action the muscles of the arms and chest.

Speaking of methods and advantages, Gen. Moore went on to say that the movements are executed by words of command, the instructor thereby being enabled to control the pupil, give him the requisite amount of exercise, and prevent over-exertion. The balance step, though a light exercise, insures proper motion and regularity in the use of the muscles of the

leg and involves the acquirement of a dignified, steady, and soldierly bearing. The double time movement develops a healthful expansion of the lungs. The "setting-up" exercise, admittedly one of the most valuable of all these forms, is participated in at every drill.

"In the hall of the English High and Latin school of this city, these and various other elements of the drill are given with excellent results to 400 boys at a time."

Having exercised in all these different movements, the scholars are formed into companies and instructed in executing manœuvres and the manual of arms in rapid succession. The use of the musket gives flexibility, firmness, muscular strength, and an erect position of the body. The company movements cultivate precision and freedom of motion. This combination of movements, Gen. Moore asserted, has been found by long experience to be a most valuable form of exercise for pupils of the age of those attending our high schools.

In proof of this, the fact was instanced that "the novelty of becoming a soldier is very attractive to the average boy" and "the drudgery of simple exercise thus covered up with the enthusiastic spirit of a soldier gives to the scholar the best physical exercise he could obtain, namely, that acquired in a pleasant and unconscious frame of mind." And the exercise is not merely a means of physical training; it develops the habit of obedience and a manly spirit, invigorates the intellect, both directly and indirectly, makes the boy more graceful and gentlemanly in his bearing, and fits him for the primary duties of life, those of a good citizen.

In conclusion, the speaker recommended that there should be some thorough system of physical culture based upon the elementary principles of military training, commencing with the lightest forms of the exercise in the primary schools and progressing through the grammar schools, so to train the muscles of the scholar as to counteract tendencies toward deformity and prepare him when he enters the high school for the more extensive training of military drill. Gen. Moore added that in his opinion, the movements should be executed by words of command, and that in the primary and grammar schools, the setting-up and other light forms of exercise should be the same for girls and boys.

THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL.

Brazil has renounced imperialism, and assumed a republican form of government. Strange to say, this change came about with practically no bloodshed or violence.

When the news of the revolution first arrived, it was not credited; but later, when it began to be credited, it created great excitement in the coffee and rubber markets.

Dom Pedro II., the ex-emperor, was informed of his deposition, and ordered to leave the country within twenty-four hours; his own safety and that of his family were assured, and they were carried to Portugal on a Brazilian man-of-war.

Now, since so great a revolution has taken place peacefully, it will be well to take a review of the history of Brazil, and see, if we can, the causes which led up to the change. To go back a few years: Columbus first touched South America in 1498; naturally the Portuguese were the first to take and hold possession of the country. They held it until 1549, when it was wrested from them by Spain. Brazil was in the hands of Spain a while, then Holland took possession. Brazil was held by the Dutch until 1564, when Portugal got it and kept it.

Early in the present century, Brazil was erected into one of the Kingdoms of Portugal. Now, when the royal family of Portugal was overthrown by Napoleon I., it fled to Brazil; but when Napoleon was overthrown, it returned, leaving behind a son of Dom Pedro.

Brazil was made a constitutional monarchy in 1822 under this man as emperor; but, after he had ruled a short time he became extremely unpopular and abdicated in favor of the late emperor, Dom Pedro II., who was then a child. At the age of fifteen his minority was abolished.

Now Brazil is divided into twenty provinces, which correspond to our states, and over each of these provinces is a Provincial Assembly, which would be termed a legislature in the United States. The President of the assembly is the same as our governor, and has the veto power over the assembly; and as the presidents are appointed by the Emperor, and as it is for

their interest to do whatever the Emperor desires, it will be seen that the administration of the whole country is centralized in the Emperor's hands.

One of the causes of the revolution was the desire of the people to remove this centralization of power. Another cause was the hatred of the Countess D'Eu, the Emperor's daughter, who in case of the death of the Emperor would have succeeded him. The Emperor had been preparing the country slowly for a republican government and intended to have it adopt that form after his death; but the revolutionists thought that after the Emperor had died the Countess would not surrender the throne without a struggle, which would, no doubt, be bloody, and involve millions of money.

Another very important reason is that there is an export duty on rubber, amounting to about \$5,000,000 yearly, which under the new regime is to be abolished.

General Da Tonseca is the head of the new republic, for the present, although it is probable that formal elections will be held in March or April of next year.

The usual pessimists are crying down the new republic, but it will endure without doubt, and will grow to be a mighty nation, bearing the same relation to South America as the United States does to North America. More trade with this country will probably spring up in consequence, new lines of steamers to and fro will be opened up, and the coffee and rubber trade will be benefited.

Long live the new republic!

E. A. B., '91.

[The above article was written just after the first news of the revolution in Brazil was received. Later reports show a less favorable state of affairs than might be wished. It seems to many more like a triumph of "Boulangism" than a great popular uprising. It is probable that it would not have been attempted unless the country had been so large that news could not travel very fast. It is thought that, when the whole country is heard from, the present officers will probably be asked to give place to a more liberal form of government; for now it is very much like a military despotism. A rigid censorship is maintained over the press and cables,

and the true state of affairs can be learned only through private letters.

We cannot help expressing our sympathy for the ex-emperor, Dom Pedro II. It is surely an example of what is called "the irony of fate," that a man who has reigned over his people for more than half a century with great acceptance, who has always been a liberal man, favoring every reform for which his subjects were ready, and who has always desired a republic as soon as his people should be fitted for its responsibilities, should suddenly be expelled from his country, and be compelled to seek another home in his old age. As if this were not enough, he has since lost his beloved wife. We feel sure that no American is so blind to virtue, whether it be in emperor or citizen, as not to sympathize with this good old man in his misfortunes, and to feel, perhaps, a little pang that the revolution was not postponed till Dom Pedro's death, which would in all probability have come in a short time. Ed.]

ATTIC SALT.

PRIZE (?) TRANSLATIONS.

"*Fructusque servantur.*" "The fruits are preserved."

"*Majorque pars eorum victus in lacte caseo carne consistit.*" "And the greater part of their food consisted of milk, cheese and dog flesh."

"*Satigeri sues.*" "Litter-bearing female swine."

"*Aggere composito tumulo.*" "(They) put her in the dirt of the hill."

The editors look to the lower classes for contributions to this column, for it must not be expected that such brilliant scintillations should emanate from the graduating class. Yet, (and we say it in the closest confidence,) two of the above came from there and also the following interesting derivation and translations:

"*Lethe,*" "forgetfulness," derived from "*obliviscor.*"

Δαῖρ αὐτ' ἐμὸς ἔσκε κυνώπιος. "My brother-in-law, in his turn, held (him) by his dog-face."

Βῆ δὲ κατ' Οὐλύμποιο καρήνων ἀΐξασα. "She went sheepishly down from the heights of Olympus."

"*Bestiæ sæpe immanes cantu flectuntur.*"
"Beasts often unmoved weep at his song."

A VISIT TO MINOT'S LEDGE LIGHT.

I suppose few of my readers have ever visited the famous lighthouse on Minot's Ledge, and to such I will try to describe my experience.

Minot's Ledge Light is situated on an extremely dangerous reef, off the coast of Cohasset, Mass., just outside of Boston Harbor, in the track of all the southern steamers.

The reef can be reached only by means of small boats, and then only in fair weather.

The tower is from ninety to one hundred feet in height, and is mortised into the solid rock. There is no opening of any kind for about forty feet from the bottom, and then there is a small door, through which one passes to reach the upper part of the tower.

The fun and excitement of the whole thing is getting to this door from the boat below. By means of a block and tackle, a chair is lowered and swung out to the boat by a guide line. You get into this chair and are swung to the foot of a long ladder which mounts straight up in the air against the side of the tower. If you are a man, you climb this ladder unaided; but if you are fortunate enough to be of the gentler sex, you are hoisted bodily up into the air, while the chair rocks and swings in a very unsteady and unpleasant manner.

The hoisting process is not particularly dangerous, though I know of a lady who fainted when about half-way up and, slipping out, fell into the water. She was rescued without much difficulty; however, I don't imagine she would care to repeat the experiment.

The inside of the lighthouse is divided into several rooms of varying sizes. The first

and largest is a general storeroom. In the centre of the floor of this room there is an opening about two feet in diameter, which extends to the bottom of the tower; in this well the fresh water is kept. On the floor above is one of the bedrooms, and above that, a sort of sitting-room and bedroom combined. This last room opens on a balcony, from which is suspended the dory in which the keepers go ashore; and here also is placed the fog-bell. A magnificent view of Massachusetts Bay can be obtained from this parapet, a view which will well repay the visitor for all of his trouble in obtaining it.

We have not yet reached the top, so let us proceed. Next comes the room where the oil, wicks, and lamps are kept. Above this we reach at last the lamp itself, with its wonderful arrangement of prisms, for collecting, concentrating, and throwing to a great distance the rays of light from the lamp inside. This frame of prisms is so large that two, or even three, men can easily stand within it. The keeper remarked that he frequently, in cold weather, came up there to keep warm.

Our party registered their names in a large book, and then we descended the ladder and backed into the swinging chair, as we had gone up. We were then swung over the water to the yacht, in which we had made the trip, and made sail for home, after shouting our thanks and adieux to the courteous keepers away up in the air. I think we all were conscious of a feeling of relief after we had left the light-house, though, of course, not one of us acknowledged it.

H. B. GOODNOW, '90

ON THE DEATH OF A FOOT-BALL PLAYER.

E'er his brief life he'd kicked away,
E'er he had changed to worthless clay,
He had played many a well fought game,
He had been tired, sore and lame,
But death one day to claim him came,
And everlasting is his fame.
Put tombstones at his head and feet,
And on them grave these few words, meet:
"Freely his young life did he offer up,
For the school's glory and the silver cup."

4TH CLASS.

PROVERBS.

"Learn to unlearn what you've learned amiss;"
 "A word to the wise is sufficient," for this.
 "Time and tide will wait for no man" to play,
 "In sunshiny days be making your hay;"
 "Nil desperandum," the old Latins would say.

"Sic itur ad astra," bear ever in mind,
 Clouds and fair skies alternate you'll find.
 Honor and fame will sure follow for you,
 Only manfully "paddle your own canoe."
 "Oaks grow from small acorns," "despise not the
 low;"
 "Let us live and let live," give all a fair show.

Rusty old saws work useless 'gainst fate,
 "Experience's dear school" keeps full up to date.
 "Grapes hanging too high are sour or green,"
 "In flocks still birds of a feather are seen."
 "Sic transit gloria mundi" from every one;
 "There's nothing deemed new under the sun,"
 "Exceptions you will find under every rule,"
 "Requiescat poeta," of the famed Latin School.

S.

NOTES.

Ernest F. Flanders, '88, is with Louis D. Starbird, Draper and Tailor, 120 Tremont St.

We are sorry to say that F. G. Jackson, '89, broke his leg in the Hemenway Gymnasium, Harvard, a short time before the Christmas vacation. His leg, we are glad to state, has been healing well, and he was able to return to Harvard after the vacation.

The following expressive note was sent by one of the teachers to Mr. Capen, the first day of school after the Christmas vacation:

"Mr. C:—*'La Grippe' me habet.*"

We fear that, if the vacation had come a week or so later, the same statement would have been made of many others. To all such, we offer our sympathy, for we understand that the clutches of "*La Grippe*" were far from pleasant. We think that those who were not victims of the foreign visitor—in which number we fortunately were—deserve hearty congratulations. It is said that an interesting thing in the study of Homer's "*Iliad*" is the fact that we are following in the footsteps of nearly all the world's great men. The same encouragement can be held out to those who suffered from "*La Grippe*,"

for nearly all the prominent monarchs, statesmen, poets, and writers have been afflicted.

Among recent visitors to the school have been J. B. Groce, A. N. Broughton, and J. M. Kendrick, all of '89, together with J. L. Fiske, formerly of '91, and now studying at Andover.

The fifth public declamation will occur Feb. 28.

Dr. Merrill has been spending the last month with friends in Washington, D. C. We regret deeply that we are obliged to say that he does not seem to be improving in health. He will probably leave Washington before long, and we trust that he will find a place which will bring about a rapid recovery of health.

We return thanks to the Pope Manufacturing Co. for the unique memorandum calendar they sent us.

We desire to call attention to the synopsis of Gen. Moore's recent paper on military drill which we print this month. It should have been printed last month, but it was left out through a mistake of the printer.

Since the Christmas recess, Mr. Fiske has been reading from the Greek Testament with the first class.

The football team met Wednesday, Jan. 8, and elected Paul, '92, as captain of next year's football team.

Among our visitors last month, we noted Badger, Whitcomb, and Baldwin, B. L. S., '88, Harvard, '92.

E. L. Thompson, '91, has been obliged to leave school and is going to Florida for his health.

J. M. Farrell, '91, has returned to school after an absence of about three months, due to illness.

The afternoon party of the B. L. S. class of '90 will occur Friday, Jan. 31, in the drill hall.

The football team have had their photograph taken at Smith's.

At a meeting of the first class, held Dec. 16, the following committees were chosen to prepare for the Washington's Birthday celebration. Committee on Arrangements: Cur-

rier, Fisher, Gilman, Nichols, Quigley, Van Kleeck, Whittier, Wilson. Military Committee: Fiske, Jutten, Malley, Merrill, Whitney. Dance Committee: Foss, Goodnow, Lane, Tower, Waters.

HARVARD NOTES.

At the first concert of the Glee Club, Banjo Club, and Pierian Sodality, given Dec. 18, L. A. Corne, '88, furnished a very difficult violin solo, which met with a well-deserved encore.

The following list will show the large proportion of class orators at Harvard who have had their first training at the Boston Latin School:

Fenn,	'84.
Santayana,	'85.
———	'86.
Hamilton,	'87.
Page,	'88.
———	'89.
Morgan,	'90.

At the annual dinner of the class of '84, B. L. S., the cup offered by the class for the best batting record in 1889 was presented to William C. Mackie. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, W. J. GALLIVAN.
Vice-President, C. H. HARWOOD.
Secretary and Treasurer, F. E. DAVIS.

The annual dinner of the class of '88, B. L. S., was held Jan. 6. The following officers were elected:

President, EDGAR PIERCE.
Vice-President, F. W. ALEXANDER.
Secretary and Treasurer, J. E. YOUNG.
Orator, E. A. READ.
Poet, W. P. TRYON.
Historian, S. P. R. CHADWICK.

P. T. Campbell, F. B. Gallivan, and D. S. Muzzey, B. L. S., '89, were among the eight Freshmen to whom were awarded the January scholarships. These three scholarships were "Bright Scholarships."

PRINTING IN THE EARLY DAYS OF NEW ENGLAND.

The first printing office in America was established at Cambridge, Mass., in the year 1639, nine years after the settlement of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. For the opening of this office the Colony was indebted to the Rev. Jesse Glover, an English clergyman, who took a lively interest in the settlement of the Colony, and was desirous that a press should be established there "to accommodate the business of church and state."

Accordingly a printing office was established in connection with Harvard College, the types being the property of the college, while the press was owned by Mr. Glover. Mr. Glover now set sail for America, but died on the way over. Stephen Day, the printer engaged by Mr. Glover, arrived at Cambridge in safety, and was the first man who ever set a type in America.

In those early days the press was an object of fear and distrust, and was subject to a strict censorship. The Governor and his counselors feared that, through its agency, heresy and sedition might be disseminated throughout the Colony.

The first thing printed by Day, and consequently the first thing printed in this country, was the "*Freeman's Oath*," an oath by which the colonist acknowledged his allegiance to the Government of the Colony, and promised to obey all its laws and regulations.

The first book, which was published in 1640, was a Psalm book, entitled: "The Psalms in Metre, faithfully translated, for the Use, Edification, and Comfort of the Saints, in public and private, especially in New England." This book, generally known as the "Bay Psalm Book," was badly printed, and contained numerous typographical errors. Monosyllables at the end of a line were often separated with a hyphen, and words of two or more syllables were frequently divided without one.

Day died at Cambridge shortly afterwards, and was succeeded by Samuel Green.

In the meanwhile, the press had made its influence felt, and, though subject to a censorship in some measure, it had gained a high place in the public esteem, and was liberally patronized by the citizens.

The most important work printed by Green was John Eliot's Indian Bible, which was brought out in 1663, after having been three years in press. About this time an experienced printer was imported from England, to assist Green in the printing of this Bible. In 1674, thirty-four years after the founding of the Cambridge Press, a printing office was opened in Boston by John Foster.

In April, 1704, the "*Boston News-Letter*," the first newspaper ever published in America, was issued. This paper was at first printed on a half sheet of Pot paper, but subsequently was greatly enlarged and improved. From the Massachusetts Bay Colony the art of printing spread to the other colonies, and printing offices were established in Philadelphia, New York, New London, Annapolis, and Williamsburg, Va.

G. C. F., '90.

A DAY'S FISHING.

Several years ago I spent a part of my vacation in the town of S — in the northern part of New Jersey. This town lies in the centre of a large farming district, where vegetables and fruit are raised in large quantities for the New York market. The R — river, flowing by one end of the town, furnishes the power for many large factories, and is full of excellent fish.

Early one morning, my friend, whom I was visiting, and I started out to go fishing, and we fully expected to bring back a fine string of fish; but we were doomed to be disappointed, probably from a lack of skill on our part. After a pleasant walk of five miles, we reached the river, and, as we had come upon a spot which was cool and shady, we decided to try our luck there.

We waited patiently for about half an hour, and at last I had a bite; judging by the way it pulled, it might have been a whale; but when I landed it, I found it was only a large snapping-turtle. As we had not gone out there to catch turtle, I threw him back into the river.

I fished for about an hour after that, and had three more bites, all turtles, however, and these were not satisfactory "fish." As we were beginning to tire of this kind of thing,

we stopped fishing, and ate our lunch. After lunch, as the sun was very hot, and as the water looked very cool, we went in swimming and had a first-rate time in the water.

When we had finished dressing, a puff of wind blew off my friend's hat, and carried it into the river, beyond his reach. This was very provoking for my friend, as he had to undress again and swim out after his hat, and the wet hat was not very comfortable. Just for the fun of the thing, and not expecting to catch any thing, I threw my line into the water once more, and it had not been there more than a minute, when I pulled up a large cat-fish. A few minutes later my friend caught a sun fish, and then we thought our luck had changed. So we remained there for over an hour, but we did not catch even a turtle during that time.

As it was about five o'clock, we started for home, and arrived there just at supper time. After eating our supper, we were glad to go to bed, although it was only seven o'clock.

G. C. F., '90.

MILITARY.

The poor step which was spoken of in the columns of our last issue has been greatly improved by the battalion. From now until the twenty-first of February, the time, for the most part, will be devoted to battalion drill. There is no reason why the battalion should not give as good an exhibition drill this year as in previous years.

The bayonet squad was formed on December twelfth. The squad is smaller than usual, but we hope to make up for its size with excellence. The sword squad will soon be formed, and officers ought to be present at every drill.

The first prize-drill of the season took place at Lyceum Hall, Dorchester, Friday, December twentieth. This proved a Waterloo for B. L. S., as it received no prizes. Sergt. A. S. Dillaway of E. H. S. seems to have had the call that evening as he received two first prizes.

On January third the annual Curtis Hall drill took place. There were six prizes to be drilled for: two for juniors, two for boys who had never taken prizes before, and two for all comers. There were no B. L. S. boys

in the junior squad. In this drill F. A. Seaver of Roxbury High School secured first prize, and Ridgeway Holbrook of E. H. S. secured second. Sergt. G. L. Lincoln of B. L. S. won the first prize in the drill for boys who had never taken prizes before, with Lieut. E. D. Ranney of E. H. S. second. In the open to all drill Sergt. A. S. Dillaway won the first prize with Lieut. E. D. Ranney again second. The judges were Lieut. Hunneman of the 9th Regiment and Lieut. Vickery of the 1st Regiment M. V. M.

After the drill an exhibition of drumming was given by Sergt. R. J. Goodnow, Sergt. J. J. Fitzgerald, and H. Ladd. Dancing followed with W. F. Boos as floor-manager, and C. L. Bullock, F. B. Pitcher, and F. L. Blake as aids.

It will seen from the above that B. L. S. has been getting sadly "left" in drilling. Come boys, brace up, and show them that you have not forgotten how to drill!

C. F. Eveleth has been appointed Second Lieut. of Company A. vice J. W. Herbert, promoted.

On Saturday, January 11, the officers were invited to attend a drill and dance of the M. I. T. Cadets, at Winslow's Rink. The '93 boys gave a fine exhibition of battalion drill, despite the fact that '92 attempted to spoil it by practical jokes. After the drill, dancing was indulged in, and several B. L. S. officers were seen upon the floor. During the dance red pepper was scattered upon the floor by some fun-loving sophomore. Sneezing was then the order of the day.

On Friday, January 10, a most successful prize drill was held, at the armory of Battery A. on West Newton Street, under the auspices of "Our Haversack Club." This was by far the largest drill held this winter. Boys from the B. L. S., E. H. S., and Highland Battalions, as also boys from the Newton and Malden High Schools competed for six gold and silver medals offered by "Our Haversack Club."

The first drill of the evening was for first year drillers. In this drill there were about forty entries. The first prize, a gold medal, was awarded to Corporal W. Bond of

the East Boston High School. Next came the drill for boys who had never taken prizes before. More than eighty boys entered this drill. The boys were brought in in squads of twenty, and each squad was reduced until only four or five men remained. The remaining boys of each squad were put together in one squad, and this squad was reduced to nine. Although two of these were B. L. S. boys, neither received the prize, which was awarded to Captain Benedict, of E. H. S.

Next on the programme was a drill open to the Highland Battalion only. Capt. Watson of the Roxbury High School secured the prize. Then came the "Open to All" competition. After an exciting contest, Sergt. A. S. Dillaway, E. H. S., was awarded first prize, a gold medal; and Sergt. G. L. Lincoln, B. L. S., was awarded second prize, a silver medal. The last and most important number of the programme was a competition for a beautiful gold medal emblematic of the championship of the State. This was by far the finest exhibition of the evening. After much suspense the medal was awarded to Sergt. G. L. Lincoln, of B. L. S. No sooner had the award been made than Sergt. Lincoln was lifted upon the shoulders of his enthusiastic admirers and carried triumphantly across the hall.

It was then half past twelve, and the dancing, which was to have been indulged in, had to be omitted. B. L. S. has secured three prizes to E. H. S.'s seven. These three have all been taken by Sergt. Lincoln. Are there not others who can help this "crack" driller uphold the proud banner of B. L. S.?

The judges at Battery A. were Capt. Dixon, of Co. F, Fifth Regiment; Lieut. Shaw, of Co. B; Lieut. Hunneman of Co. D, of the First Regiment.

Clifford G. Twombly, '86, now studying at Yale University, is one of those who have attained a philosophical oration. His class averages unusually high, and the number of men who attained philosophical orations is larger than of any other class for the last ten years. We congratulate him on his success, not only for his own sake, but also for the sake of our school.

CIRCE'S VISIT TO ROOM "200."

[A short time ago, the boys in room "200" read an account of Circe. Afterwards, they each wrote a composition on the above subject. Some of these were so good for members of the *fifth* class, that we print one of the best this month.—ED.]

"I wish people would attend to their own affairs," sighed Circe, throwing down a letter; "I never have any time for my own." Then she rang a small bell at her side to summon her attendants. Two or three quickly came running in and inquired her wishes.

"Pluto wishes a new stock of animals for Hades," she said. "They must be vicious and ugly, and have the worst faults of their kind. Where can I get them?"

No one spoke for a minute or two, but all thought seriously, and finally a little old man, with gray hair and a thin voice, said—

"Marm, in my days the Latin schools were full of boys with such animal traits as Pluto has described. My plan is this: Don your invisible cloak to-morrow, and visit the Boston Latin School. Walk along the corridors, and enter the room where there is the most noise." With a low bow, the old man departed.

The next morning, Circe set out. When she reached the school, she walked along the first corridor as the old man had advised. As she heard no noise there, she went up to the next one. She paused before room "200," for discordant sounds floated through the transom, which was open.

"Ah!" thought she, "here is a case which demands my attention." Accordingly she flew through the transom, and came down in the room. The first thing that caught her eye was a boy slowly pacing the floor. "He will make a good turtle," thought she. Then a youth, with a deep voice and an insolent air, got up. "That will be a horse with amendments at the ears," was her comment. So she kept on until the whole class had recited. Then she waved her wand. Instantly all was confusion. Yowls, growls, barks, etc., resounded in the air, while an owl hooted as if to call order, and rapped on the floor with his beak.

"Well," said Circe to herself, "If Pluto is not satisfied with this assortment, I am afraid I cannot please him."

The next thing she did was to open a hole in the ground, through which they all filed, the owl, weeping disconsolately, following last.

A few days afterwards this bill was received by Pluto:

CIRCE'S ISLAND, Nov. 25, 1889.

PLUTO, KING OF HADES,		TO CIRCE, Dr.
To	1 owl, extra wise,	\$50
"	5 monkeys,	at \$10 50
"	1 rhinoceros, extra size,	100
"	10 donkeys,	at \$5 50
"	1 baboon,	25
"	2 turtles,	at \$2 4
"	10 assorted animals,	at \$4 40
Total,		\$319
Rec'd paym't,		

CIRCE.

D. H., 94.

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